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EXAMINER
HUYNH, THU V

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	14

DATE MAILED: 07/30/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _19 May 2003_ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under _Ex parte Quayle_, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-25_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-25_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: IDS and Appeal Brief filed on 05/19/2003

and formal drawings filed on 06/02/2003 to application filed on 06/28/1999.

2.   Claims 1-25 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 13, and 25 are independent claims.

3.   The rejections of claims 1-3, 5-15, and 17-25 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Freeman et al., US 6,006,227 as supplied by the Applicants in IDS

filed on 10/09/2001 in view of Bohannon et al., US 6,125,371 filed 08/1997 have been

withdrawn in view of appeal brief.

4.   The rejections of claims 4 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Freeman in view of Bohannon as applied to claim 3 above and further in view of Kisor et

al., US 5,978,847 filed 12/1996 have been withdrawn in view of appeal brief.

Information Disclosure Statement

3.   The information disclosure statement filed on 05/19/2003 fails to comply with 37

CFR 1.97(d) because it lacks a statement as specified in 37 CFR 1.97(e). It has been

placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been

considered.

5.   The information disclosure statement filed 05/19/2003 fails to comply with 37

CFR 1.97(d) because it lacks the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(p). It has been placed in

the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Drawings

6. The corrected or substitute drawings were received on 06/05/2003. These drawings are

figures 1-6.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the
> subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding dependent claims 9 and 21, which is dependent on claim 1 and 13

respectively. Claims 9 and 21 recite the limitation of "displaying a list of the web resources".

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.

Regarding dependent claims 11 and 23, which is dependent on claim 10 and 22

respectively. Claims 11 and 23 recite the limitation of "displaying a list of said versions".

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.

Regarding dependent claims 12 and 24, which is dependent on claim 11 and 23

respectively. Claims 12 and 24 recite the limitation of "displaying said list of links". There is

insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

9.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999

(AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002

do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an

international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the

reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA

35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

10.   **Claim 1-3, 5-6, 13-15, 17-18 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being**

anticipated by Tagawa, US 5,991,773, filed 04/1997.

Regarding independent claim 1, Tagawa teaches the steps of:

-   receiving a request for an electronic document, said request including a variable time-

    stamp (Tagawa, col.2, line 54 – col.3, line 20, receiving an Uniform Resource

    Locator (URL) request including a variable time stamp indicating a time creating

    version from terminal unit via network); and

-   identifying versions of said electronic document corresponding to said variable time-

    stamp (Tagawa, col.2, line 54 – col.3, line 20).

Regarding dependent claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the

limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Tagawa teaches wherein an address identifying said

electronic document includes said time-stamp (Tagawa, col.2, line 54 – col.3, line 20 and col.10,

lines 47-49, URL address includes time stamp 950910).

Regarding dependent claim 3, which is dependent on claim 2, Tagawa teaches the

limitations of claim 2 as explained above. Tagawa teaches wherein said address is a Uniform

Resource Locator ("URL") (Tagawa, col.2, line 54 – col.3, line 20 and col.10, lines 47-49,

requesting address includes time stamp 950910 is Uniform Resource Locator ("URL")).

Regarding dependent claim 5, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the

limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Tagawa teaches wherein said request is specified

using a browser (Tagawa, col.5, lines 5-30; and col.6, lines 10-17, wherein end user send GET

URL request to a server for desired web document; and the requested document is sent through

HTTP protocol and displayed on the terminal of the user).

Regarding dependent claim 6, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the

limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Tagawa teaches wherein said request includes a

relative time stamp (Tagawa, col.7, lines 28-30).

Regarding independent claim 13, claim 13 is for a computer system performing the

method of claim 1, and is rejected under the same rationale. Tagawa teach the method of claim 1

as explained above. This inherently disclose that Tagawa's system must have a memory and processor to implement the method of claim 1, since the system is computer system and used on the web. Tagawa teaches the system have a memory for storing said multiple version of said electronic document in an archive of electronic documents; and a processor operatively coupled to said memory (Tagawa, summary), said processor configured to performing method claim 1 as explained in claim 1 above.

Claims 14-15 and 17-18 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 2-3, and 5-6, respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 25 is for an article of manufacture comprising computer readable medium performing the method of claim 1, and is rejected under the same rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

(b) This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

12.   **Claims 4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa as applied to claims 3 and 15 above, and further in view of Kisor et al., US 5,978,847 filed 12/1996.**

        Regarding dependent claim 4, which is dependent on claim 3, Tagawa teaches the limitations of claim 3 as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly disclose wherein said Uniform Resource Locator ("URL") has an associated request header for indicating said variable time stamp.

        Kisor discloses that the URL has an associated request header for indicating a time stamp (Kisor, col.3, line 50 – col.4, line 20; and col.7, line 21-25).

        It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kisor and Tagawa to allow the client to retrieve desired Web information based on the time stamp, since it would have helped to retrieve document using HTTP request in a network environment.

        Claim 16 is for a computer system performing the method of claim 4, and is rejected under the same rationale.

13.   **Claims 4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa as applied to claims 3 and 15 above, and further in view of Allard et al., US 5,991,802 filed 11/1996.**

        Regarding dependent claim 4, which is dependent on claim 3, Tagawa teaches the limitations of claim 3 as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly disclose wherein said

Uniform Resource Locator ("URL") has an associated request header for indicating said variable

time stamp.

Allard discloses that the URL has an associated request header for indicating additional

information about the request (Allard, col.1, lines 50-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have combined Allard and Tagawa to allow the client to retrieve desired

Web information based on the time stamp, since it would have allowed the user/client to pass

additional information such as time stamp in the request header in a network environment.

Claim 16 is for a computer system performing the method of claim 4, and is rejected

under the same rationale.

14.   **Claims 8-9 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable**

over __Tagawa__ as applied to claims 1 and 13 above, and further in view of __Sawashima__ et al.,

US 5,946,699 filed 08/1997.

Regarding dependent claim 8, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the

limitations of claim 1 as explained above. However, Tagawa does not explicitly disclose

wherein said variable time-stamp includes a date range.

Sawashima teaches performing search for data within the time range designated by the

user (Swashima, col.2, lines 59-61; and col.11, lines 44-51).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have combined Sawashima and Tagawa to provide many ways for the

users to specify their request, since this would have allowed a user requests an electronic

document/documents or a version/versions of electronic document with a specific time or within

a time range.

Regarding dependent claim 9, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the

limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly teach displaying a list of

web resources that satisfy said variable time stamp. Refer to the rationale relied to reject claim

8, the combination of Tagawa and Sawashima teaches that a user is able to request a

version/versions of electronic document within a date range in a network environment as

explained above.

Sawashima also teaches transferring search results that satisfy the search request to the

requested users (Sawashima, col.11, lines 44-55).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have combined Sawashima and Tagawa to provide the user a list of web

resources/versions of an electronic document that satisfy a request for these resources/versions of

an electronic document within a time range.

Claims 20-21 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 8-9,

respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

15.   **Claims 8-9 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable**

over <u>Tagawa</u> as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of "Search the Kolb-Proust

Archive Documents" (herein after <u>Kolb-Proust Archive</u>, http://gateway.library.uiuc.edu/

kolbp/Search1.html, copyright 1997, pages 1-16.

Regarding dependent claim 8, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the

limitations of claim 1 as explained above. However, Tagawa does not explicitly disclose

wherein said variable time-stamp includes a date range.

Kolb-Proust Archive teaches performing search for electronic documents contain data

within a time range designated by the user in the Internet (Kolb-Proust Archive, page 2 and page

8).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have combined Kolb_Proust Archive and Tagawa to provide many ways

for users to specify their request, since this would have allowed a user requests an electronic

document/documents or a version/versions of electronic document with a specific time or within

a time range.

Regarding dependent claim 9, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the

limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly teach displaying a list of

the web resources that satisfy said variable time stamp. Refer to the rationale relied to reject

claim 8, the combination of Kolb-Proust Archive and Tagawa teaches that the users are able to

request a version/versions of electronic document within a date range in a network environment

as explained above.

Kolb-Proust Archive also teaches displaying a list of web resources that satisfy the date range (Kolb-Proust Archive, page 2-3).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kolb-Proust Archive and Tagawa to provide a list of web resources that satisfy the search request, since it is common sense that the search results should be provided to the user.

Claims 20-21 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 8-9, respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

16.   **Claims 7, 10 and 19, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over _Tagawa_ as applied to claims 1 and 13 above, and further in view of _George,_ US 5,832,478, filed 03/1997.**

Regarding dependent claim 7, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly teach wherein said variable time-stamp includes a wildcard character.

However, it is well known in the art at the time the invention was made that the use of wild-card characters in a search request are useful for indicating unknown component in a search. As George discloses the wild-card characters are used to specify single or zero to many alphanumeric character in matching search string (George, col.2, lines 44-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined George and Tagawa to provide many ways to specify a

search request, such as request a version/versions of an electronic document having specific or

unknown time using wild-card characters, since using wild-card characters, such as '?' and '*'

within the variable time-stamp would have been useful for indicating meaning in search request.

Regarding dependent claim 10, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the

limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly teach wherein said

variable time-stamp can be utilized to identify a version of said electronic document having an

unknown time.

However, it is well known in the art at the time the invention was made that the use of

wild-card characters in a search request are useful for indicating unknown component in a

search. As George discloses the wild-card characters are used to specify single or zero to many

alphanumeric character in matching search string (George, col.2, lines 44-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have combined George and Tagawa to provide many ways to specify a

search request, such as request a version/versions of an electronic document having specific or

unknown time using wild-card characters, since using wild-card characters, such as '?' and '*'

within the variable time-stamp would have been useful for indicating meaning in search request.

Claims 19 and 22 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 7 and 10,

respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

17.   **Claims 11 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable**

over <u>Tagawa and George</u> as applied to claims 10 and 22 above, and further in view of

"Search the Kolb-Proust Archive Documents" (herein after <u>Kolb-Proust Archive</u>,

http://gateway.library.uiuc.edu/ kolbp/Search1.html, copyright 1997, pages 1-16.

Regarding dependent claim 11, which is dependent on claim 10. Refer to the rationale

relied to reject claim 10, the combination of Tagawa and George teaches that the users are able to

request a version/versions of electronic document using wild-card characters in a network

environment as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly teach the step of displaying a list of

versions satisfying said variable time stamp.

Kolb-Proust Archive teaches displaying a list of documents that satisfy the date range

(Kolb-Proust Archive, page 2-3).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have combined Kolb-Proust Archive and Tagawa to provide a list of

versions that satisfy the search request, since it is common sense that the search results should be

provided to the user.

Claim 23 is for a computer system performing the method of claims 11, and is rejected

under the same rationale.

18.   **Claims 12 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable**

over <u>Tagawa and George and further in view of Kolb-Proust Archive</u> as applied to claims

11 and 23 above, and further in view of "How to Compose a Search" (herein after <u>Compose</u>

<u>Search</u>), copyright 1997, pages 1-2.

Regarding dependent claim 12, which is dependent on claim 11, Tagawa, George, and Kolb-Proust Achive teach the limitations of claim 11 as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly disclose the step of displaying a list of links in an order specified by a user.

Kolb-Proust Achive teaches display a list of links that satisfy the date range in a search result (Kolb-Proust Achive, pages 2-9, the search result includes 5 links (URLs), a document will be shown in page 8 when selecting a link in the search result).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kolb-Proust Archive and Tagawa to provide a list of links of web resources that satisfy the search request, since it is common sense that the search results should be provided to the user.

However, Kolb-Proust Achive does not explicitly disclose displaying a list of links *in an order specified by a user*.

Compose Search teaches sorting a list of search result that is specified by a user (Compose Search, page 2, second paragraph from the bottom).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Compose Search into Kolb_Proust Archive and Tagawa to organize the display of search result at the user's desires or needs, since Compose Search's sorting would have allowed the user to specify the display of the list of search result.

Claim 24 is for a computer system performing the method of claims 12, and is rejected under the same rationale.

Response to Arguments

19.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argue that Freeman/Bohannon do not show a time stamp in a user request.

However, Tagawa teaches this feature as explained in the rejection above.

Applicant argues that Freeman/Bohannon do not enable requesting a particular document corresponding to a specific time.

However, Tagawa teaches this feature as explained in the rejection above.

Conclusion

20.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Vora et al., US 5819273, priority filed 07/1994.

Ferrel et al., US 5907837, priority filed 07/1995.

Hocker et al., US 5943678, filed 12/1996.

Dujari, US 6199107 B1, filed 07/1998.

DeSimone et al., US 6138141, filed 10/1996.

Douglis, US 6249795 B1, filed 11/1997.

Fehskens et al., US 5,832,224.

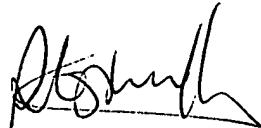21.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Thu v Huynh whose telephone number is (703) 305-9774. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Heather R Herndon can be reached on (703) 308-5186. The fax phone numbers for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239 for regular

communications (703) 746-7238 for After Final communications, and (703) 746-7240 for Non-

Official/Draft.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9000.

TVH
July 9, 2003

STEPHEN C
PRIMARY